

COMING TO A POINT

There May be Slaughter at Santiago at Any Moment.

WASHINGTON WAITING FOR WORD

In View of the Report That Camara is on his Way Down the Suez Canal Preparations Are Hastened for the Attack on Spain.

Washington, June 30.—The situation at the close of the day was described by Secretary Alger as being such as to warrant him in entertaining an expectation of important news at any moment. There were two parties to the battle and it might be precipitated by either side and no one here knew what the Spanish disposition was. Nor is much more known respecting General Shafter's plans of attack, although in his messages of yesterday he indicated a purpose to move early on the enemy, as is shown by his declaration that reinforcements could not reach him before he offered battle.

Secretary Alger was very much gratified when he learned today that direct telegraphic communication had been established between Washington and General Shafter's headquarters at Siboney. Heretofore all messages from the general have been delayed twenty-four hours owing to the necessity of sending them across a rough country to reach a cable station. The loss of so much time might be vital in case of the urgent need for reinforcements or of ammunition and supplies.

The opinion is held here that the navy will co-operate in the attack on Santiago and to that end part of Shafter's force is to move immediately upon Morro castle to capture the forts and to enable naval launches to open the gateway into the harbor by removing the mines. The experience of the vessels while in Guantanamo harbor in pulling up mines there is expected to very much facilitate similar work at Santiago.

It was announced at the navy department that the Spanish Cadiz squadron has paid the heavy Suez canal tolls and was about to proceed eastward through the canal, though this statement was probably erroneous in view of later reports to the press indicating that the Spanish vessels were stopping for repairs. The advice only hastened the preparations making for the departure of Commodore Watson's eastward squadron. The commodore has reported to the navy department his arrival off Santiago, and he is in consultation with Admiral Sampson respecting the details of the cruise, which it is expected will be of fully four months' duration.

CROWDING ON SANTIAGO.

Americans Cutting Their Way Through Almost Impenetrable Thickets.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 30.—(11 a. m.)—The forces of the American army are being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Aguadores four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed an attack on Spain's last ditch in eastern Cuba will be begun. When that will begin General Shafter himself cannot say. Troops can be moved without serious delay and are pushing forward, but the movement of pack trains, wagons, ambulances and artillery is taxing the skill and endurance of the officers and men to the utmost. From Balquid, where the artillery was landed, to the present point of concentration the road runs through a tangle of tropical underbrush, up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamps and bordering streams, for a distance of over twelve miles. Through this continuous thicket the rear guard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regulars and volunteers with axes, aided by Cubans with machetes, are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light guns have already reached port. The siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard.

BALLOONS FOR SHAFTER.

Washington, June 30.—General Greeley, chief signal officer, sent a complete balloon train with General Shafter's expedition and it is now available for use on the field if General Shafter desires this mode of observation.

FEELING THE ENEMY.

A Movement Against Caney Expected Yesterday.

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General Lawton's headquarters, five miles east of Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 29.—(Via Kingston, June 30.)—American troops spent yesterday in feeling for the enemy and otherwise engaging in reconnaissance. General Shafter in person with a small escort went almost to Caney, a small town five miles northeast of Santiago. The camp conditions continue hard. Heavy rains yesterday set everything afloat. Rations, however, are being served out more regularly, but they are still not plentiful. Officers and men fare alike. The latter are suffering during the cold nights from the lack of blankets thrown away on the march. These have been appropriated

by the Cubans, who take everything in sight and do as little as possible. American officers generally expect a movement today to capture Caney, five miles northeast of Santiago. This, however, is not official.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

Siboney Beach, General Shafter's headquarters, Santiago de Cuba, June 30.—Col. Allen succeeded last night in connecting this point by cable with Guantanamo. Ordinary press messages cannot be accepted before Saturday or Sunday next. All is quiet here.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION.

Washington, June 30.—The war department received the welcome information today that a military telegraph station has been established at Savilla in the center of the present military operations, and that this line runs to a point near Aguadores, where it connects with the French cable line, thus bringing General Shafter into direct communication with the war department.

NO CANNONADING.

Mole St. Nicholas, June 30.—There is no ground for a report, said to emanate from Mole St. Nicholas, that cannonading was heard this morning in Windward Passage, off Mole St. Nicholas, and is still continuing. No Spanish squadron or warship has been sighted from any point off the Haytian coast.

CANNONADING GOING ON.

New York, June 30.—A dispatch from Cape Haytien today says: Furious cannonading was heard this morning in Windward Passage off Mole St. Nicholas, and still continues.

TWO NEW GENERALS.

Washington, June 30.—It is stated both Col. Wood and Lieutenant-Col. Roosevelt are to be raised to the rank of brigadier-general on account of their daring in the recent engagement.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

Shafter Moving Nearer to Santiago.

Camp Juragua, Wednesday, June 29, 6 p. m.—(Via Kingston, June 30.)—Major-General Shafter has decided to establish headquarters in the field, and he will occupy a tent tonight with General Wheeler until he decides upon a permanent location for headquarters. There is every indication that Juragua will cease to be headquarters

for the army other than the medical and commissary department, in two or three days.

A sufficient force to guard the place will be left here, probably from the volunteer force of 6,000 men, now coming from Tampa, and practically the entire fighting force will swing into Caney or Aguadores, making the base of operations before Santiago at this place. A railroad from here to Santiago is rapidly being pushed by engineers and a large force of troops. Its completion will greatly simplify the movement of supplies and pack trains will have no more arduous work.

CAN'T COAL THERE.

Port Said, June 30.—The transshipment of coal from Spanish colliers in the harbor to the Spanish fleet has been ordered stopped.

STILL AT PORT SAID.

Vessels of the Spanish Fleet Undergoing Repairs.

Cairo, June 30.—The following official announcement was made this afternoon: The Spanish ships at Port Said began coaling from their own colliers, which arrived from Spain. The Egyptian government notified them that they could not allow this and that it must stop forthwith, and that they must also leave Port Said, as the twenty-four hour limit had been greatly exceeded. The Spaniards then stated that their ships needed repairs and began discharging coal and other material in order to repair.

SPAIN'S FLYING SQUADRON.

With Which Commodore Watson Is to Be Fought Off.

London, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The government has ordered the formation of a small flying squadron composed of the cruisers Alfonso XIII, Meteor and the Ciudad de Cadiz, under command of Lieutenant Commander Jose G. Sobral. The cabinet has decided to court martial Admiral Montijo for the Cavite disaster and it is probable that General Augusti, captain-general of the Philippines, will

obstacles in the way of the United States so that she might get involved in a controversy over the islands.

Another well known senator who was with the president today, and who is one of the president's advisers, said he believed there would be a call very soon, but doubted if as large a number as 100,000 would be asked for. He pointed out that the war was assuming far larger proportions than had been expected and undoubtedly sooner or later a large number of troops will be required.

A HINT TO GERMANY.

London, June 30.—There is no doubt that the Marquis of Salisbury's speech last night was intended as a hint to the powers that Great Britain is in sympathy with the United States and it is intimated it was called forth by Germany's alleged attitude in the Philippine question.

PAYING OFF SOLDIERS.

Preparing at Chickamauga for Active Duty.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 30.—The work of paying off the 50,000 soldiers in camp here will probably begin tomorrow. The work of equipping the troops for active duty at the front continues unceasingly. About 4,000 rifles arrived this afternoon and will be handed out tomorrow morning. The regiments are rapidly being filled to their full strength. More than 400 recruits arrived today.

PANDO'S ADVANCE.

General Garcia Sent to Oppose Spanish Reinforcements.

Playa del Esta, June 28.—(Delayed in transmission.)—It is believed that General Calixto Garcia, whose forces were taken to the east in order to co-operate with the United States army in the capture of Santiago de Cuba, will be sent back with 3,000 of his men to stop the advance of General Pando, the Spanish commander, who with 7,400 troops and a quantity of cattle was reported at a point seventy-one

ROUGH RIDERS APPRECIATED

Washington, July 1, (Special).—The publication of dispatches to the effect that Col. Wood and Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt were to be tried by court martial in consequence of the battle at La Quisana has occasioned no small amount of comment here, none of it of a very complimentary character to the originators of the dispatches in question. There has not been a single criticism from any official source regarding that affair. It has been conceded by high officials in the army that the conduct of the officers before, at and during the time the engagement lasted was supreme in its bravery. There had been no time or opportunity for the employment of strategy or tactics. Called upon to suddenly face a desperate emergency, the Rough Riders went at it in a manner that commands the plaudits of the world of military critics. And they won.

It comes from a source of authority today that Col. Wood and Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt will be promoted to brigadier generals as reward for their gallant bravery at La Quisana. At this time this is lacking official confirmation.

It can be stated, though, that at the war department and at the White House there is a strong feeling of satisfaction as to the manner in which the Rough Riders carried themselves in their first encounter with the enemy. It is looked upon as a justification of those in authority who advised acceding to the request for the formation of such an organization.

receive a large reward.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: After a cabinet council of several hours' duration today the ministers decided to postpone the crisis and to await the results at Santiago and Manila. The flying squadron under Lieutenant Commander Sobral is intended to meet the approach of the Americans.

WAITING FOR COAL.

Port Said, June 30.—The Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Camara has not yet sailed. It is reported that he is awaiting the arrival of three colliers and will leave his torpedo boats here.

HAS IT AT A DISADVANTAGE.

Madrid, June 30.—The governor-general of Porto Rico cables that an American cruiser is firing continuously upon the stranded Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez.

CONGRESS WILL HOLD ON.

There Will Be No Adjournment Before the Middle of July.

Washington, June 30.—Senator Cannon, who was among the first callers to see the president today, said he believed there would be no adjournment of congress before the middle of next month. He expressed considerable concern over the German attitude at Manila and thought if the German emperor had some cautious advisers like Bismarck who knew enough to appreciate the limitations of German power and authority, there would be little need for apprehension. Germany's object, he said, evidently was not to bring about a protectorate there under the powers, but to put

miles from Manzanillo going east towards Santiago de Cuba.

According to information which reached the flagship New York today from Col. Rios, who is in command of the Cuban camp, General Pando started from Manzanillo on June 22 and is traveling at the rate of twelve miles a day. The distance to Santiago de Cuba is 127 miles and the roads leading there are rough and difficult to travel. The Cubans now opposing General Pando number only about 200 men.

TOO BUSY TO WRITE.

Why Shafter Was Not Heard From Yesterday.

Washington, June 30.—No telegram to the war department today from General Shafter was received and the understanding here is that he is employing his time to the best advantage in taking forward his artillery and making all ready for a final assault upon Santiago. It is not known how far the Spanish reinforcements have advanced since yesterday, but General Shafter has full knowledge of their movements and it is believed he is not likely to delay his attack until they have strengthened his garrison at Santiago by uniting with Linars.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

The Fourth Philippine Fleet Almost Ready to Sail.

San Francisco, June 30.—Since the departure of the third expedition there has been a lull in local military circles. For several days previous to the sailing of the fleet all departments were working day and night. Preparations for the next expedition are almost completed, the troops at Camp Merritt

EUROPEAN FEELING

What Dr. Depew Heard and Saw While Abroad.

England Alone is Friendly to the United States, but in the Other Countries Unfriendliness is Tempered by a Wholesome and Growing Respect.

New York, June 30.—Chauncey M. Depew returned today on the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He spoke freely of his observations and experience abroad. Regarding the sentiment toward the United States, he said that in France the feeling was most bitter against this country. It was believed there that the object of the United States in beginning war was the extension of her territory or imperial extension, and the same opinion seemed to prevail in Germany.

In England there was a complete reverse of sentiment. Six weeks' time had changed the sentiment of ninety-five years, and all animosities were buried by the tide of sympathy and universal approval and the feeling of relationship which was binding against the world.

Speaking of the sentiment of France, he said Dewey's victory had had a marked beneficial effect in arousing respect for the United States. There had been a general belief that our ships were no good and our army, while being composed of good men, was gathered from the fields and had no experience or training. In place of what was expected it was discovered that our vessels were of the soundest construction, up to the most modern type of warship, with an armament unexcelled and manned and officered by skilled seamen and tacticians, while the army had displayed all the qualities of veteran troops.

Mr. Depew further said that the rest of Europe is anxiously watching the apprehended entrance of the United States into their circle in the far east. Their position is one of distrust. They are trying to solve the problem of influence upon their interests and that Anglo-American alliance, which they think either exists or is inevitable. Even if disposed to interfere in our war they are restrained by a belief that any movement in that direction would precipitate an alliance with England. Their newspapers cuss our unpreparedness for war, the impossibility of our being a power until we have a large standing army and a universal compulsory military service.

are equipped and are drilling five hours daily.

Commissary stores are being obtained and put aboard the vessels. The real cause of delay is the lack of chartered vessels and the necessity of refitting the passenger steamers before they could be made to serve as troopships. Camp Merritt still contains more than 10,000 men and to transport such an army to Manila, twelve or fifteen vessels will be needed, negotiations for which are now being made.

SILENT BATTERIES.

The Blockading Vessels Cannot Draw a Shot.

Playa del Esta, Guantanamo bay, June 30.—interrupted dispatches from Admiral Cervera show a critical state of affairs at Santiago. Both food and ammunition are reported to be getting very short and the latter will be exhausted soon. For some days the fleet has been unable to draw a shot from the batteries off the harbor entrance, even though going very close in shore. The cruiser New Orleans has left here for Key West.

A MIDNIGHT STORY.

Madrid, June 30.—A midnight rumor is in circulation here tonight, though unconfirmed, that there has been a great battle at Santiago de Cuba resulting in favor of the Spaniards. The governor-general of Porto Rico cables that a cargo of provisions and material on the Antonio Lopez has been landed.

THE TOPEKA ORDERED OUT.

New York, June 30.—Orders have reached the Brooklyn navy yard for the cruiser Topeka, in command of Captain Cowles, to proceed to Key West, Fla., at once.

SHERMAN'S RETURN.

Seattle, Wash., June 30.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman arrived here to night from Alaska.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., June 30.—The republican state convention today nominated for governor W. H. Eustis of Minneapolis.

MUSTERED IN AS PRIVATES.

Two Nephews of the President Join the Eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Washington, June 30.—Two near relatives of President McKinley have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers, to aid in the establishment of a safe and stable government in the island of Cuba. They are his nephews, John De Walt Barber and James Fuller McKinley, both of whom have been his guests at the White House for some time. Like true patriotic sons of patriotic fathers, they yearned to enlist in their country's

cause against the despotic rule of the Spaniards, and in order to do so expressed their desire and entire willingness to serve in the ranks with the other soldier boys. The president was urged by some of their friends to appoint them second lieutenants in the army, and he might easily have done so in filling the numerous vacancies in that grade caused by the recent heavy increase in the military strength. He declined, however, to exercise his prerogative in this matter in favor of his relatives, and said that inasmuch as they were willing to enlist as privates he would prefer that they do so. And that course was followed. They both applied for enlistment in the Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, now encamped near Falls Church, as part of the Second army corps. They were examined and met all the requirements, physical and otherwise, and were regularly mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Alger.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Kansas City, June 30.—A special to the Star from Macon, Mo., says: Henry Williams, colored, arrested yesterday charged with outraging the Brown girl a few days ago, was hanged by a mob to the Watash bridge at 12:30 this morning. He died protesting his innocence.

PRIVATE SECRETARY MASON.

Washington, June 30.—Victor Mason of Washington, D. C., has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Alger, under a special provision contained in the new legislative appropriation bill.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR SPAIN.

Madrid, June 30.—(Midnight.)—It is rumored here that a great battle has been fought at Santiago, resulting favorably for the Spanish. The report is unconfirmed.

AN ARIZONA POSTMASTER.

Washington, June 30.—(Special.)—John E. Hughes was today appointed postmaster at Pearce, Ariz.

HARD LABOR FOR FIVE YEARS.

An Attorney of Providence, R. I. Drew Twenty Pensions.

Washington, June 30.—William A. Munson, pension attorney of Providence, R. I., was convicted in the United States district court at that city, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery in connection with claims for pension, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of five years. He is charged with having drawn twenty fraudulent pensions at the same time, by impersonating deceased soldiers and widows, in accomplishing which he was greatly aided by the fact that he was a notary public, and was able to fabricate the vouchers in the claims of the dead pensioners.